

## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

NETWORK CONSTRUCTING METHOD AND COMMUNICATION  
APPARATUS

5

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a configuring technique  
for constructing a network.

10

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a system comprising a plurality of computers,  
it is becoming more common to construct a local-area  
15 network (LAN) in order to share information and to use  
information processing devices such as printers more  
effectively.

In particular, wireless LAN systems in which all  
or part of the LAN is implemented wirelessly are  
20 gradually coming into greater use. The reason for  
this is that a wireless LAN system does not require  
the laying of cables. Consequently, it is believed  
that wireless LAN systems will be utilized even more  
extensively in the future in view of the convenience  
25 of portable information processing devices such as  
notebook personal computers.

In order to construct such a wireless LAN system,

it is necessary first of all for the plurality of personal computers (stations) constructing the system to be configured in a prescribed manner. For example, in a case where communication is performed in an infrastructure mode in a wireless LAN system compliant with IEEE Std 802.11, it is necessary to set an ESS (Extended Service Set) - ID, which is a network identification ID, to the same value at the access points and stations that communicate with each other.

Furthermore, in a case where encrypted communication is carried out in order to prevent exposure of data, it is required that a WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) key, which is an encryption key, be set to the same value.

Present access points are usually connected to a computer by some means such as wired means, and the above-mentioned settings are made by the computer keyboard. Since this series of operations is laborious, simplification of it is required.

Furthermore, since present stations are generally computers, the above-mentioned settings can be made using the keyboard of one's own computer. However, in a case where the above-mentioned settings will be made in the future at stations having various forms such as that of a facsimile machine, copier or printer, there is a possibility that the settings will entail labor just as in the case of access points at present.

In some wireless LAN systems at the present time, settings are made at the factory at shipping time so that the systems can be put into operation as is. This mitigates labor involved in making settings.

5 However, in a case where a plurality of independent wireless LAN systems are disposed in close proximity to one another, it may be judged that these independent wireless LAN systems belong to the same network if the settings values of each of the systems agree. There is such a problem that the wireless LAN  
10 system is not capable of avoiding the interference ascribable to above settings.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to facilitate the implementation of prescribed settings necessary to construct a network.

Another object of the present invention is to  
20 avoid interference between independent networks ascribable to configuring of these networks.

According to the present invention, the foregoing objects are attained by providing a method of constructing a network, comprising:

25 a display step of displaying plural items of network identification information which are stored in a memory;

a selecting step of selecting network  
identification information of a network, which is  
capable of being constructed anew, from the plural  
items of network identification information displayed  
5 at the display step; and

a constructing step of constructing a network  
corresponding to the network identification  
information selected at the selecting step.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present  
10 invention, the foregoing objects are attained by  
providing a method of constructing a network,  
comprising:

a discriminating step of discriminating network  
identification information being used in the vicinity;  
15 and

a display step of displaying plural items of  
network identification information which are stored in  
a memory based on the discrimination at the  
discriminating step.

20 In accordance with an embodiment of the present  
invention, the foregoing objects are attained by  
providing a method of constructing a wireless network,  
comprising:

a display step of displaying a list of encryption  
25 keys which are stored in a memory;

a selecting step of selecting a desired encryption key from a list of encryption keys displayed at the display step; and

a communicating step of performing encrypted  
5 communication using the encryption key selected at the selecting step.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the foregoing objects are attained by providing a communication apparatus constructing a  
10 network, comprising:

display means for displaying plural items of network identification information which are stored in a memory;

selecting means for selecting network  
15 identification information of a network, which is capable of being constructed anew, from the plural items of network identification information displayed by the display means; and

constructing means for constructing a network  
20 corresponding to the network identification information selected by the selecting means.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the foregoing objects are attained by providing a communication apparatus comprising:

25 discriminating means for discriminating network identification information being used in the vicinity; and

display means for displaying a list of network identification information which are stored in a memory based on the discrimination by the discriminating means.

- 5           In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the foregoing objects are attained by providing a communication apparatus comprising:

display means for displaying a list of encryption keys which are stored in a memory;

- 10           selecting means for selecting a desired encryption key from a list of encryption keys displayed by the display means; and

- communicating means for performing encrypted communication using the encryption key selected by the  
15   selecting means.

- Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate  
20   the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 25           Fig. 1 is an external view of a facsimile machine according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating components relating to the configuring of the facsimile machine shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the details of  
5 buttons according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating a screen for selecting an ESS-ID setting mode;

Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of display of numerals "0" to "9" and symbol strings of  
10 one or more characters corresponding to these numerals;

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating access points of neighboring wireless LAN systems;

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating a screen  
15 displaying ESS-IDs of neighboring wireless LAN systems;

Fig. 8 is a diagram illustrating a state in which an independent wireless LAN system has been constructed anew;

20 Fig. 9 is a diagram illustrating a screen for setting the ESS-ID of the new wireless LAN system;

Fig. 10 is a diagram illustrating a screen for selecting a WEP-key setting mode;

Fig. 11 is a diagram illustrating an example of  
25 display of numerals "0" to "9" and symbol strings of one or more characters corresponding to these numerals, these being provided for a WEP key;

Fig. 12 is an external view of a digital copier according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a block diagram illustrating  
5 components relating to the configuring of a wireless LAN system in a digital copier;

Fig. 14 is a diagram illustrating the details of numeral buttons;

Fig. 15 is a diagram illustrating a screen for  
10 selecting a wireless LAN communication mode;

Fig. 16 is a diagram illustrating a screen for selecting whether a communication mode is infrastructure mode or ad hoc mode; and

Fig. 17 is a diagram illustrating a screen for  
15 selecting a communication channel.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention  
20 will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

##### [First Embodiment]

A first embodiment will be described taking as an example a facsimile machine serving as a wireless LAN  
25 device (station) or access point connectable to a wireless LAN system compliant with IEEE Std 802.11.



Fig. 1 is an external view of a facsimile machine according to a first embodiment of the present invention. This facsimile machine is provided in a form having a built-in wireless LAN communication unit, described later, and functions as an access point. However, this does not impose a limitation upon the invention because a wireless LAN communication unit of removable-adaptor type may just as well be attached to the facsimile machine.

As shown in Fig. 1, the facsimile machine has a main body 100 provided with buttons 101 functioning as information input means and with a display panel 102 functioning information output means.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating components relating to the configuring of the facsimile machine shown in Fig. 1. Components same to those shown in Fig. 1 are designated by same reference characters and need not be described again.

A controller 201 in Fig. 2 controls the overall facsimile machine 100. A memory 202, which serves as storage means, stores image data to be transmitted, fax data that has been received, and other data. A wireless LAN communication unit 203 controls communication in the form of an access point in a wireless LAN system. The controller 201 comprises a CPU for exercising control in accordance with a prescribed program, a RAM in which a work area used

when the CPU executes control has been defined, and a ROM in which the program of the CPU and control data have been stored.

Components and a setting method about settings  
5 when the facsimile machine 100 of the first embodiment is set up in a wireless LAN system as an access point will now be described.

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the details of the buttons according to the first embodiment. As  
10 shown in Fig. 3, the buttons 101 include numeral buttons 301, a mode button 302, up/down buttons 303, an enter button 304 and right/left buttons 305.

The controller 201 sends and receives data to and from the buttons 101, display panel 102, memory 202  
15 and wireless LAN communication unit 203 and processes data.

Described next is the procedure of an operation performed at the facsimile machine serving as an access point. The operation is for setting an ESS-ID  
20 of an ESS (Extended Service Set), which includes one or more BSSs (Basic Service Sets), in one communication-enabled area (referred to also as a service area or cell) composed of an access point and wireless LAN communication device (station) in  
25 infrastructure mode.

First, a screen of the kind shown in Fig. 4 for selecting an ESS-ID setting mode is displayed on the

display panel 102 by pressing the mode button 302 of Fig. 3 a prescribed number of times. The ESS-ID setting mode is activated when the enter button 304 is pressed in accordance with this display on the screen.

5           In the ESS-ID setting mode, correspondence between numerals "0" to "9" and symbol strings of one or more characters corresponding to the numerals is displayed, as shown in Fig. 5. If a single screen cannot be displayed on the display panel 102, the  
10 screen can be scrolled by the up/down buttons 303 to enable display of data in successive fashion. Further, the corresponding relationship between the numerals and the symbol strings of one or more characters corresponding to the numerals has already been stored  
15 in the memory 202. The controller 201 reads this data out of the memory 202 and displays it on the display panel 102.

Next, the wireless LAN communication unit 203 receives notification information being transmitted  
20 from peripheral wireless LAN access points 601, 602 of the kind shown in Fig. 6, and the controller 201 detects the ESS-IDs in the notification information of the peripheral wireless LAN access points 601, 602, compares them with all of the symbol strings in the  
25 memory 202 and outputs the result of the comparison. In the example depicted in Fig. 6, agreement is achieved with respect to "abcabcabc" and therefore the

controller 201 displays "BUSY" in the field of numeral 1, as illustrated in Fig. 7. In a case where the user wishes to newly construct an independent wireless LAN system, the user selects a symbol string other than the busy "abccabcc". As a result, the controller 201 sets the selected symbol string as ESS-ID and, as shown in Fig. 8, is capable of newly constructing an independent wireless LAN system whose ESS-ID is "Tokyo", for example.

By way of example, in order to set the ESS-ID to "Tokyo" as an access point of the new wireless LAN system, "2" being displayed to the left of "Tokyo" in Fig. 7 is entered using the numeral buttons 301. Alternatively, if it has been decided beforehand that the middle line among the three displayed lines is to be the line selected, then the ESS-ID can be set by pressing the enter button 304 under the conditions shown in Fig. 9.

Further, not only can the ESS-ID be set but it is also possible to similarly set an encryption key for communication data. To set the encryption key, the mode button 302 is pressed a prescribed number of times, whereupon the controller 201 causes the display panel 102 to display a screen of the kind shown in Fig. 10 for selecting a WEP key setting mode. The WEP-key setting mode is activated when the enter button 304 is pressed in accordance with this display on the screen.

In the WEP-key setting mode, as shown in Fig. 11, correspondence between numerals 0 to 9 and symbol strings of one or more characters corresponding to the numerals is displayed. These strings are for the WEP  
5 key. Further, the corresponding relationship between the numerals and the symbol strings of one or more characters corresponding to the numerals has already been stored in the memory 202 in an area thereof separate from that in which the list of ESS-IDs has  
10 been stored.

In a case where "67E14088A3" has been set anew as the WEP key of the wireless LAN system, "2" is entered using the numeral buttons 301. Alternatively, if it has been decided beforehand that the middle line among  
15 the three displayed lines is to be the line selected, then the WEP key can be set by pressing the enter button 304 under the conditions shown in Fig. 11.

Thus, in accordance with the first embodiment, the prescribed settings of an access point can be made  
20 with facility when a facsimile machine is made to function as an access point and a wireless LAN system is constructed anew.

Further, though the first embodiment has been described taking as an example a case where prescribed  
25 settings are made for an access point, it goes without saying that prescribed settings for a station can also be performed with facility.

[Second Embodiment]

A second embodiment according to the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

5       The second embodiment will be described taking as an example a digital copier serving as a wireless LAN device (station) or access point connectable to a wireless LAN system compliant with IEEE Std 802.11.

10       Fig. 12 is an external view of a digital copier according to the second embodiment of the present invention. This digital copier is provided in a form having a built-in wireless LAN communication unit, described later, and functions as a station. However, a wireless LAN communication unit may just as well be  
15       attached in freely removable fashion as set forth in the first embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 12, the digital copier has a main body 1200 provided with numeral buttons 1201 functioning as information input means. The numeral  
20       buttons 1201 are shown in detail in Fig. 14. A touch-sensitive panel 1202 functions as information output means and information input means.

Fig. 13 is a block diagram illustrating components relating to the configuring of the wireless  
25       LAN system in the digital copier. Components same to those shown in Fig. 12 are designated by same reference characters and need not be described again.

A controller 1301 in Fig. 13 controls the overall digital copier 1200. A memory 1302, which serves as storage means, stores image data that has been read by an image reader, and other data. A wireless LAN  
5 communication unit 1303 controls communication in the form of a station of a wireless LAN system. The controller 1301 comprises a CPU for exercising control in accordance with a prescribed program, a RAM in which a work area used when the CPU executes control  
10 has been defined, and a ROM in which the program of the CPU and control data have been stored.

The controller 1301 sends and receives data to and from the buttons 1201, touch-sensitive panel 1202, memory 1302 and wireless LAN communication unit 1303  
15 and processes data.

Described next is a method of setting up a digital copier to infrastructure mode or ad-hoc mode of a wireless LAN communication mode.

First, a screen of the kind shown in Fig. 15 for  
20 selecting a wireless LAN communication mode is displayed by pressing, a prescribed number of times, a portion indicating "SET" displayed on the touch-sensitive panel 1202. The mode for setting wireless LAN communication is established when a portion  
25 indicating "ENTER" displayed on the screen is pressed.

In the mode for setting wireless LAN communication, first a screen for selecting whether

infrastructure mode or ad-hoc mode is displayed, as shown in Fig. 16. If the ad-hoc mode is selected and the portion indicating "ENTER" is pressed, a screen for selecting the communication channel is displayed, as illustrated in Fig. 17. The channel selection may be implemented by a method of inputting a numeral directly using the numeral buttons 1201 or by pressing a portion on which the numeral of the desired channel is being displayed among the numerals "1" to "14" displayed on the touch-sensitive panel 1202. Finally, by pressing the portion indicating "ENTER", the communication mode can be set to the ad-hoc mode.

In a case where the infrastructure mode has been selected on the screen shown in Fig. 16, a screen for setting the above-mentioned ESS-ID and, if necessary, the WEP key, is displayed. This procedure is in line with the setting method described in the first embodiment and need not be described again.

Thus, in accordance with the embodiments, as described above, the prescribed settings necessary for constructing a wireless LAN system can be made with facility by the wireless LAN communication device itself. In addition, it is possible to avoid interference between independent wireless LAN systems.

The present invention can be applied to a system constituted by a plurality of devices (e.g., a host computer, interface, reader, printer, etc.) or to an



device comprising a single device (e.g., a copier or facsimile machine, etc.).

Furthermore, it goes without saying that the object of the invention is attained also by supplying  
5 a recording medium storing the program codes of the software for performing the functions of the foregoing embodiments to a system or an device, reading the program codes with a computer (e.g., a CPU or MPU) of the system or apparatus from the recording medium, and  
10 then executing the program codes.

In this case, the program codes read from the recording medium implement the novel functions of the embodiment and the recording medium storing the program codes constitutes the invention.

15 Examples of recording media that can be used for supplying the program code are a floppy disk, hard disk, optical disk, magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, magnetic tape, non-volatile type memory card or ROM, etc.

20 Furthermore, besides the case where the aforesaid functions according to the embodiments are implemented by executing the program codes read by a computer, it goes without saying that the present invention covers a case where an operating system or the like running  
25 on the computer performs a part of or the entire process in accordance with the designation of program codes and implements the functions according to the

embodiments.

It goes without saying that the present invention further covers a case where, after the program codes read from the recording medium are written in a  
5 function expansion board inserted into the computer or in a memory provided in a function expansion unit connected to the computer, a CPU or the like contained in the function expansion board or function expansion unit performs a part of or the entire process in  
10 accordance with the designation of program codes and implements the function of the above embodiments.

Thus, in accordance with the embodiments of the present invention, as described above, the prescribed settings necessary for constructing a network can be  
15 made with facility and it is possible to avoid interference between independent networks ascribable to settings.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing  
20 from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.